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Vol. 30 MARCH, 1911 No. 5

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Table of Contents

POETRY.....
Spring in Canada.....197

LITERARY.....
The Passing of Russia's "Grand Old Man"—Tolstoi...198
Caroline Poets.....205

ENGINEERING.....
Concrete Construction.....213
Bridge Replacement With Help of Dynamite.....216

FORESTRY.....217

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.....219

EDITORIAL.....224

JOTTINGS.....236

ATHLETICS.....228

DRAMATIC CLUB.....239

PERSONALS.....242

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.....248

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The University Monthly

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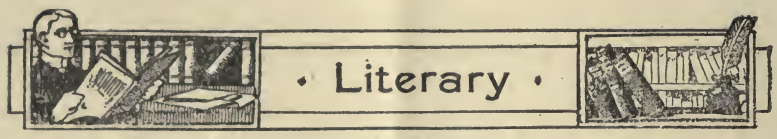
SPRING IN CANADA

BY WILLIAM WILFRID CAMPBELL

NOW in your moods benign of sun and wind,
The worn and aged, winter-wrinkled Earth,
Forgetting sorrow, sleep and iced snows,
Turns joyful to the glad sun bland and kind,
And in his kiss forgets her ancient woes.

In thee, old age once more renews his youth,
And turns him kindling to his memoried past,
Reviving golden moments now no more,
By blossoming wood and wide sun-winnowed shore;
While youth by some supreme, divine intent,
Some spirit beneath all moods that breathe and move,
Builds o'er all earth a luminous, tremulous tent
In which to dream and love.

After lony months of waiting, months of woe,
Months of withered age and sleep and death,
Months of bleak cerements of iced snow,
After dim shrunken days and long-drawn nights
Of pallid storm and haunted northern lights,
Wakens the song, the bud, the brook, the thrill,
The glory of being and the petalled breath,—
The newer wakening of a magic will,
Of life re-stirring to its infinite deeps,
By wave and shore and hooded mere and hill;—
And I, too, blind and dumb, and filled with fear,
Life-gyved and frozen, like a prisoned thing,
Feel all this glory of the waking year,
And my heart fluttering like a young bird's wing,
Doth tune itself in joyful guise to sing
The splendour and hope of all the splendid year,
The magic dream of Spring!



THE PASSING OF RUSSIA'S "GRAND OLD MAN"—TOLSTOI

"Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the paths of Duty trod?
If from the bowers of Ease they fled,
To seek Affliction's humble shed;
If Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned;
And home to Virtue's cot returned—
These feet with angel wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky".

GREAT nations arise, dazzle and appal the world with their splendor, squalor, wretchedness and martial achievements, to be swallowed up in the maelstrom of advancing civilization, giving precedence to champions of a more "Utopian" age. Such has been the fate of Greece, Carthage, Rome, Venice, Florence, Genoa, Spain, Portugal and France. Greed, licentiousness and all the lesser evils which follow in their wake have been the fatal fungi which sapped the strength and vitality of these giants of the past, leaving each in turn to become "the stepping stone to higher things".

What of the great literary minds? Have they too been borne away on the flood which swept into the void of yesterday the mighty powers whose brightest gems they were? Kind fate has decreed that such a dire calamity shall not befall them. They, the very essence of their times, raise memories of the past and spur on their fellows to achieve greater successes, to bridge the chasms which defied their very might. In the literature of a nation it is that we behold the generosity, deep feeling, earnestness and appreciation of the great masses, untutored, neglected in the mad rush to realize self's desires. A life of thought, and only too often secured by a sacrifice of the most needful of comforts, the want of food and fire, breeds men brought so close to the people that they realize their needs, feel their suffering and can ferret out the causes of their unhappy state. Chiefest among these mile-stones along the never-ending road of progress stands forth in solemn grandeur Tolstoi, the author, philosopher, but above all the Apostle of Russian Freedom.

Count Leo Tolstoi was born on September 9th, 1828, at Yasnaia, Polyana, in the Goverment of Toula, Russia. He was of a noble, wealthy and distinguished family which for two centuries had attained eminence in politics, war and literature, the foundations of the family fortunes having been laid by Count Peter Tolstoi, the close friend and adviser of Peter the Great. While he was yet quite young, both of Tolstoi's parents died, leaving him to the care of an aunt who undertook to act as father and mother to the orphaned boy with but very poor success, being wrapped up in her devotion to society and its mandates which by no means improved a temperament already irritable. At times this frost seemed to drop from her and she, so he tells us, showed an unwonted sympathy for him and after all perhaps she did her best. His early education was that usually given to a Russian child of noble birth, private tuition and having advanced sufficiently, he proceeded to the University of Kazan where he specialized in Eastern languages. Two years spent there in the companionship of young men of his own caste, wholly abandoned to pleasure seeking and the wildest excesses, played havoc upon the none too robust frame of Tolstoi. His study of philosophy had driven from his mind all his early religious teachings, he was a confirmed Atheist with strong Nihilistic tendencies. He now retired after only two years spent at the university to his Yasnalia estate where he spent several years in study and meditation, resulting in the publication of "Childhood and Youth" and "The Cossack". In 1851 he emerged from his self-inflicted retirement to accompany his brother to the Caucusus where he entered the army. Upon the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1853 he was transferred to the Danube and placed upon the staff of his relative Prince Gortschakoff. When the Russians were sorely pressed at Sebastopol, Tolstoi in charge of a mountain battery took part in the defense of that fortress distinguishing himself by personal valor. The close of the war in 1856 saw his withdrawal from a military life that he might devote his undivided attention to literature, three sketches portraying the life during the eventful siege being the first product. St. Petersburg receiving him fresh, with the honors of the late campaign and a brilliant literary record, with all the pomp and festivity accorded to a popular idol. Plunging into the mad whirlpool of society he was whisked from one triumph to another until at last, wearied of such unceasing attention, he undertook a tour of Germany and Italy. These journeys were rather a flight than a tour for he fled from one place to another to escape the receptions tendered in his honour. This was the only occasion on which he crossed the frontiers of his native land. In 1862 he married the daughter of a Mos-

cow physician and, newly appointed a magistrate, retired to his country estates. Firmly impressed that "the proper study of mankind is man," he devoted his time to the improvement of the lot of the peasant class, setting an example by freeing all the serfs on his own estates, and instituted schools for their enlightenment. Many of the books which he wrote and used are now standardized in the schools of Russia.

His life he has thus divided in one of his works: "That splendid innocent, joyful, poetic period of childhood up to fourteen; then the second, those dreadful twenty years, the period of coarse dissoluteness, of service, of ambition and vanity, and, above all, of sensuousness; then, the third period of eighteen years, from my marriage until my spiritual birth—a period which from the worldly point of view one might call moral, but which was limited to egotistical family cares, increase of wealth, literary success, etc.; and lastly, the fourth period, in which I am now living and in which I hope to die."

Tolstoi seems two weeks before his death, November 20th, 1901, to have been suddenly seized by the Dukhobore frenzy and set out with no other explanation than that "he intended to retire from the world:" His weakened frame, the rupture with his family and the severe weather all told upon him and as the dying embers of consciousness flickered in the last vain struggle to impart a warmth to the disease-wracked abode of his fleeting spirit, his thoughts were for his people, and, with the gentle admonition, "many millions in the world are suffering, why are you concerned for me?" he sank beneath the horizon of mortal ken, or in the words of the Countess, from whom it was so frequently rumored that he was estranged, as she entered the chamber of the dead and murmured this simple yet eloquent tribute, "the light of the world is out." His death was not that of a peasant. How aptly might we apply Ingersol's tribute to Lincoln, "the gentlest spirit of the world," In accordance with his request he was buried under "Poverty Oak" at Yasnia Poliana, the casket according to the Russian custom being carried by his sons and was followed by a procession of peasants not only from his own estate but from all parts of Russia.

His wish, that he might die in that period, has been granted and we now turn to the consideration of the subject: how has his life affected his own time; will posterity be the better for his having lived?

Tolstoi's activities were bifarious, the one, the artistic, the other, the reformer. So great are the benefits that will accrue from this two-fold heritage that it is with difficulty that one can be given precedence to the other, but perhaps the latter should be accorded this prominence when we consider that his literary genius will serve to portray an epoch

to posterity, to his contemporaries as a delightful treatment of a new and unexplored literary field, while his schemes of reform have not only influenced his own time most perceptably, being the initial force to set in motion more modern institutions, but he has placed before his own generation an ideal whose attainment can only be achieved by posterity. Had he only developed his extraordinary gift in the sphere of literature with the impression that he was under an obligation to leave works of art for the enjoyment of future generations and an example of religious rectitude, when he believed he had a solution of a most perplexing social evil, he would not have received the veneration and homage of which he was the recipient during the latter part of his life.

Even but a cursory retrospect of Tolstoi's literary field impresses indellably upon the mind that here is the touch of a master hand. He early adopted this simple maxim :—"think well over your important steps in life and, having made up your mind, never look behind." Gifted with more than ordinary mental capacity in conjunction with a vigorous, straightforward, forceful and telling mode of expression, he arrested the guilty by his stinging invective and awakened their consciences to a sense of justice with the hope that,

"Humanity at last brought to sense of shame
Will punish those who give unnecessary pain".

He never looked back, but struggled ever forward towards the goal whose attainment he believed would be the death-knell of ignorance, superstition, tyranny and the triumphant ascendancy of enlightenment, tolerance and freedom. From the pen of this truly remarkable man has come works embracing a great range of subjects. After six years of preparation he penned "War and Peace," a tale of Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812. It is a memorial to his mother, by birth a Princess Volkonsky, whom he portrays as the Princess Maria Volkonsky. Anna, presented in "Anna Keranina," has been pronounced as the most perfectly depicted female character in all fiction. His sad, pathetic but masterly grasp of his subject leaves nothing to be desired. Three of his books at least, "War and Peace", "Anna Keranina" and "Resurrection," which brought him into conflict with the Holy Synod, will live in the memory of the Russian people as the faithful picture of an epoch and place him in the well-deserved ranks of the Immortals.

Tolstoi's invasion, wanton dismemberment and desecration of the Greek Church, with its long established dogmas, superstitions and time-honoured traditions, has been regarded by a great many people as nothing short of sacrilege. Mindful of the fact that only too often an opinion is formed while the mind is resentful of the rejection of an institution

of long standing and which undoubtedly has done much good, I think it but fair in a very brief sketch to set forth Tolstoi's fundamental beliefs. After thinking this matter over I am sure that you will realize the justice of my procedure. If you, the reader, had aroused such animosity by the promulgation of your beliefs, you would but think it common justice that you should be placed in as fair a light as possible by an impartial digest of your attitude and perhaps the sincerity of purpose and implicit faith, will lead you to judge less harshly one who so earnestly tried to live true to his professions. Not only did he give expression to his religious views in his writings, "My Religion," "The Kingdom of God Within Us" and "Christianity," but he lived it. "Do to others as you would have them do to you and whatsoever ye would that others should not do to you do ye not so to them," was not a meaningless phrase, it was a mandate to be fulfilled and this at least can be said of him, that in so far as in his power lay, he followed it to the letter regardless of personal inconvenience, only too clearly exemplified when we consider his attitude of returning good for evil and the doctrine of non-resistence would lead him so far that he said he would not use force to defend his wife and daughter from the attacks of ruffians and ravishers. Tolstoi sought, as all right-minded people should, the truth, and having considered he had found it, followed its pathway unflinchingly, regardless of public opinion. Even his bitterest enemy must acknowledge that he had at least the courage of his convictions, and a man that has lived so true to his ideal and died trusting in its salvation, is most certainly deserving of the recognition due to sincerity and belief, even granting that it was in error. When awakening from that trance into which his atheistical inclinations led him, he, upon his "spiritual birth" saw that after all the Greek faith, like all others, was Christ's teachings, but so encumbered by the encrustations of dogma, superstitition, tradition and all those associations which had smothered the true object and been conceived to play upon the credulity of man that their sponsors might attain suzerainty over mind and body, that it had departed from the divine to the material. Thus it was that he sought the fountain of truth in the source of Christianity—Christ himself. He himself had no church ; his religion was an exemplification of his life, all that we call "those attributes divine." Tolstoi may have denied the Deity of Christ and regarded him as a great and good man and in this perhaps he erred, but he did not deny his teachings, he embraced them in their entirety, and what is more, made a conscientious effort to live up to them. The fact that he accepted without question and still remained a Nihilist and

Agnostic, is perhaps the most peculiar of his "isms," but then no two minds think alike. His life if it has achieved nothing else, can at least point this moral: That if we would as faithfully and devotedly adhere to the ideal which we profess, we may be assured that the world will be the better for our having lived.

Wending our ways across his other field of endeavor we see at every step the fruits of his distinctive methods for the emancipation of the peasant class from serfdom and elevation to a more highly cultured state of civilization. The poignantly dramatic expression of his beliefs, which led him to partake of the coarsest of food while at the other end of the table the Countess was served with the daintiest of viands, has a grimness about it, but there is this about such poverty that it is dramatic and imaginative rather than real for he never experienced the dread that dogs the every step of the poor, whence will come their food for the morrow. Although he felt constrained to assume the peasant garb and subject himself to menial tasks we cannot, even while feeling that he might have adopted the more dignified method of bringing the untutored, almost brutelike peasants to his own high state of culture, but admire the nobility of his attitude and fortitude in the face of such overwhelming odds. He did what no man has done with entire success, repudiated the customs and traditions of his caste, stretched forth the helping hand to the downtrodden, mingled with them, shared their humble board and yet retained the respect of his class and the veneration of the masses.

He governed himself;
  Then sought to help others,
He treated all fairly,
  Made all men his brothers.
Though his methods were odd,
  Their base was of stone,
He carved out a temple
  By work all his own.
Though garbed like a peasant,
  Yet a Count he was still,
And advanced education
  By the force of his will.
Though he made mistakes
  What now avail they?
For the light of his genius
  Shall send forth a ray,
Bringing light to the minds
  Of the poor and oppresse
And teach them to follow
  The path that is best.'

It was Tolstoi's desire that this last period of his life should be the one for which his memory would be cherished, for

> "Many deeds have been done in men's lives towards the last,
> That reflected a glory o'er all that was past."

Yes, Leo Tolstoi has passed to the bourn from which no traveller e'er returns. Soon will be forgotten his exentricities ; but what of his life's work? Will it eudure? Has his life and example been for naught? For a time his memory may be buried but the star of his genius will shine forth in a later age with renewed brightness to guide and encourage his own caste to take up the task which he had to relinquish. They cannot but realize that with all he was right in the main no matter how far they may have disagreed with his methods. Denied the privilege of the rights of the Greek Orthodox Church, under the ban of whose excommunication he was placed in 1901, his funeral oration was sounded by men of all ages, nations and conditions; his dirge, the sobs and laments of those whom he had done so much for—his children the Russian Peasants. Was this not a much more fitting tribute to the dead than the rights of the church whose doctrines he had repudiated in life?

He has left to a strange and uncouth people a heritage that cherished in their bosoms, will be as it were the guiding star smiling and beckoning them on to seek the goal which he saw in the far distance and whose attainment will mean the awakening of a new era, the dawn of Slavonic Ascendancy, for

> "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
> Princes and lords may flourish or may fade :
> A breath can make them as a breath has made;
> But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
> When once destroyed can never be supplied".

A. A. B., '13.

CAROLINE POETS

IN every age poets have arisen to set forth the life and thought of their nation in words of triumph or of warning or of peace and beauty. The great epics of by-gone days will never be forgotten because their writers were inspired to undying verse by the glorious deeds of their time. Students of today find the Illiad of Homer and the Saxon Beowulf as wonderful as did their hearers in the faraway past. We read notes of warning in Milton, in Dryden and in Goldsmith that tell us of a corrupt clergy, of corrupt political methods and of an economic state where "Wealth accumulates and men decay." So when we read over the verses of the Caroline poets we cannot but feel the spirit of the time. It was a period of change. The people felt something: they knew not what, hanging over them, and at court, day glided into day with pleasures and gaieties that sought to "make the most of to-day," in anticipation of coming, but ill-defined shapes of change and evil.

In this transition period we find love poets and religious poets. Often both kinds of poetry are found combined in a single volume. Herrick and Crashaw wrote both religious and love poems. Lovelace and Suckling were love poets. Herbert was the religious poet of the Anglican Church. But, as Stopford Brooke says, "whatever they were, they were as individual as Botticelli, with whose position and whose contemporaries in painting, they may, with much justice, be compared." Ben Jonson was a model for all these men, in lyrical poetry. They called themselves the "Sons of Ben Jonson;" and their aim was to make their poetry conventional and polished. An example of this cold and somewhat unfeeling verse is found in Jonson's "Hymn to Diana,"—

> Lay thy bow of pearl apart,
> And thy crystal-shining quiver;
> Give unto the flying hart
> Space to breathe, how short soever:
> Thou that mak'st day of night,
> Goddess excellently bright

There is a kind of coldness and polish about such verse, that reminds one of a bit of glittering crystal. To Jonson is owed the first attempt at the classical style, which was to distinguish the Stuart court from its predecessors. The love poems modelled on this style are very graceful things, distinguished, not so much by beauty of feeling as by beauty of form. "Drink to me only with Thine Eyes"

illustrates the quaint conceits which filled the poetry of this and the succeeding period. Jonson charmingly paraphrases the love letter of the Greek Sophist Philostratus in this poem with its graceful but artificial lines,—

> I sent thee late a rosy wreath,
> Not so much honouring thee
> As giving it a hope that there
> It could not withered be;
> But thou thereon didst only breathe
> And sent'st it back to me;
> Since when, it grows, and smell's, I swear,
> Not of itself, but thee!

Masterman, in speaking of the Caroline poets says, "It is a group with strongly-marked characteristics of its own." He speaks too of the influence upon this group, of John Donne, as well as that of Ben Jonson. At this time the universities were "hot beds of poetry." The students wrote poems, many of them modelled after those of Ben Jonson. The poems of this time were to English literature what those of Gongora were to Spain and the works of Marini to Italy. Masterman speaks of them as full of "etherialized sensuality, strange and over-wrought conceits and careless richness of rythm." The royal party was at this time directing all its shafts of hatred against the rising Puritans and the poems of Carew and Herrick with their gay, careless tone, and the deep and glowing religious fervor of Herbert and Crashaw seems like direct protests against the stern Puritan feeling which appeared to have as its only object the banishment of gladness from life and beauty and mystery from worship. Masterman calls the cavalier poetry "the last protest of an expiring age against forces disintegrating national life." To hide his deeper feelings the poet had either to "trifle or be silent."

Thomas Carew is a representative "son of Ben," who belonged to the literary club formed at the Apollo by Jonson. He was born in 1589 at Middle Littleton in Worcestershire, and received an incomplete education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, as he did not remain to take his degree. On leaving college he received a post in the service of Sir Dudley Carleton in Venice, but he was too restless and dissipated to enjoy the quiet labours of secretaryship; hence he found himself discharged in a short time and free to travel, which was then the fashionable preparation for court life. In 1616 he returned to England, and Charles gave him the position of Sewer-in-ordinary, and Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. He was soon a popular court wit, and, in his History of the Rebellion, his friend Clarendon says of

Carew, "he was a person of pleasant and facetious wit." Carew's largest work is "Coelum Britannicum," a masque which, eked out by scenic effects, was played with some success. He took a great deal of care with his verse, and Suckling laughingly says of his polished lines, "His muse was hide bound." However his "Elegy to Donne" is considered a very fine elegaic poem, and contains a couplet that reminds one of Dryden,—

> Here lies a King that ruled as he thought fit
> The universal monarchy of wit.

Carew's poetry is sometimes gross and indelicate, but this was a commendation to his cavalier readers. Like all the Caroline poets he sang of the "short summer time of life," and here he is at his best. "The True Beauty" is one of these poems. It describes all the loveliness of a court beauty's face, but asks that it should be combined with a "smooth and steadfast mind, gentle thoughts and calm desires," and declares that, —

> Where these are not, I despise
> Lovely cheeks, or lips, or eyes.

In his latter days Thomas Carew regretted the carelessness of his past life and in 1638, died, "with the greatest manifestation of Christianity that his best friends could desire,' just before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Richard Lovelace, who has made his name immortal by his "Lucasta," and "To Althea" was born in 1618, at Woolwich. He was educated at Oxford, and soon became popular everywhere for his personal beauty and admirable character. After leaving Oxford he served in the Royal army against the Scots. In 1642 he presented the famous "Kentish petition," and for his share in the affair was imprisoned in the Gate house at Westminster. On being released he joined the King at Oxford and left England for the Continent after the Royal cause was lost. Once turning to his native land in 1642 he found his estates taken from him, and the remaining nine years of his life were spent in fighting the direst poverty. In 1628 he died in an obscure house in Gunpowder Lane. The two poems, "Lucasta" and "to Althea,' are far above all the rest of his productions. Almost all the others are so full of conceits and artificiality that the sense is made obscure. In his poem, "The Grasshopper' he has been quite successful with this somewhat original theme ;

> The joys of earth and air are thine entire,
> That with thy feet and wings dost hop and fly,
> And when thy poppy works, thou dost retire
> To thy carved acorn bed to lie.

But ah, the sickle! Golden ears are cropped:
Ceres and Bacchus bid Good Night;
Sharp frosty fingers all your flowers have topped,
And what scythes spared, winds shave off quite.

Here again we find this theme of the passing of time, and the fading away of temporal things, and we find it again in the poetry of Sir John Suckling. This gay Cavalier poet inherited quite a fortune from his father, and spent several years in foreign travel and in the German Wars, At court, his ready wit, handsome presence and careless generosity soon made him a great favorite. Proficient in all the arts of gallantry, and skilful in gaining, he plunged into every form of dissipation. He raised a troop of horses for the King during the Scotch Wars, and the next year found him the prime mover in a plot to bring the Northern Army to London to overawe the Long Parliament. On the discovery of his treachery he fled to Paris, where after a few months of hiding, spent amidst poor surroundings, he took poison and ended his life in 1642. Masterman speaks of the "impudent frankness and careless bonhomie" of his poetry. His favourite doctrine was that a gentleman should not take trouble over his verse writing, and, as Courthope says, "Suckling's verse, like his life, was reckless;" and in speaking of his style Courthope quotes the French poet Theophile de Viau,—

La regle me ne plait, j'ecris confusement,
Jamais un bon esprit ne fait rien qu'aisement.

Once in a while he strikes a serious note, which forms a contrast to his lighter poems, as in the following lines from a song of his, which seem like a fainter echo of what Shakespere expresses so beautifully in his "Time and Love,'—

The waving sea can with each flood
Bathe some high promont, that hath stood
Far from the main, up in the river;
O think not then but love can do
As much, for that's an ocean too,
Which flows not every day but ever.

Of all Suckling's poetry Palgrave has chosen "Encouragements to a Lover," as most typical. It has all the dash and carelessness of his style, and the subject is a popular court theme, "Why so pale and wan, fond lover," it begins, and dashes through two verses to the last which runs,—

Quit, quit, for shame! this will not move,
This cannot take her;
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her;
The Devil take her!

It is in Robert Herrick, the son of a Cheapside goldsmith, that we find the foremost Cavalier poet. He spent six years in London; and, always a great admirer of Ben Jonson, was soon admitted into the charmed circle at the Apollo. In 1613 he left London for St. John's College, Cambridge and studied for holy orders, getting his M. A. degree in 1629. Through Charles he obtained a living in Devonshire, where, amidst country life and scenery he wrote some of his best poems. This peaceful rural atmosphere, however, did not suit him half so well as city life, and he often bewailed the loss of the "Apollo." Masterman says of him, "Flowers and maidens, songs and sweet scents and summer days; these are the things of which he loves to sing, with sometimes an under current of sorrow because flowers fade, and summer days cannot last forever." This is the strain he follows in "To Meadows." In "To Dianeme" he sings of woman's eyes and hair and frivolities, and warns her that the ruby in her ear will last when all her "world of beauty is gone." In his "Counsel to Girls," he warns them of the fast fleeting time with the often quoted lines,—

> Gather ye rosebuds while ye may;
> Old Time is still a-flying;

In "Corinna's Maying," he has some lovely verses. He loves the ribbons and laces, the perfumes and the rustling of "tempestuous petticoats," that cast an atmosphere of charm about women. "O how that glittering taketh me!" he exclaims in "The Poetry of Dress." There is more real emotion in Herrick's poetry than in that of most of his contemporaries. "Bid me to live" is full of feeling. There is nothing profound about his religious poetry, but there is reverence and sincerity,—

> I do believe the One in Three,
> And Three in perfect unity.
> Lastly, that Jesus is a deed
> Of gift from God; and hence my creed.

The "poet laureate for fairyland" shows his exquisite fancy in "The Funeral Rites of the Rose," and in the three fairy pieces, "Oberon's Temple," "Oberon's Feast" and "Oberon's Palace."

The Caroline poets were not all love poets. We have seen that some of them wrote religious poetry as well, and we can now go on to mention some in whose productions love poetry was in the minority, George Herbert, the saintly poet of the Anglican Church was born at Montgomery Castle, and took his B. A. from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1613. While he was in College, Herbert wrote satires on Puritanism which was then a growing power. He was made a

Major Fellow, and in 1621 became public orator a fact which pleased him very much as it gave him an opportunity at Court. The King gave Herbert a living at Whitford, but loneliness and study broke down his health eventually, and in 1627 he gave up his Public Oratorship. In 1630 he was presented by Charles with the Vicarage of Bremerton near Salisbury, where two years later he died. The literary reputation of Herbert rests on "The Temple," a book of meditations sent to Nicholas Ferrar. "The Pulley" is the curious name of a set of beautiful verses beginning "when God at first made man," tracing the history of man's temporal gifts and ending with the lines,—

> "Let him be rich and weary, that at last,
> If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
> May toss him to my breast.

The poem "Virtue" contains a verse which has something of Wordsworth in it,—

> "Sweet day; so cool, so calm, so bright,
> The bridal of the earth and sky,
> The dew shall weep thy fall tonight;
> For thou must die."

Herbert's poetry has been compared to Cowper's, but there seems to be less of morbidness in the work of the former. Nevertheless owing to the use of over-wrought conceits it is inferior, "Listen, Sweet Dove is an example,—

> Hatching my tender heart so long,
> Till it get wing, and fly away with Thee.

Herbert was, until the time of Keble the poet most widely read by members of the Church of England, and a volume of his poems is yet to be found in many an English household.

In Richard Crashaw we have the son of a strong defender of Protestantism who left his father's Church to become a Roman Catholic He was made a Fellow at Cambridge in 1637, and lived at Peterhouse until driven out by the Puritan iconoclasts, who robbed the building of its beauty, and Crashaw of his faith in Protestantism. He went to Paris, and here Cowley found him sometime later, living in very poor circumstances, Through Cowley, Crashaw was introduced to the Queen, and got a position of trust under Cardinal Pallotta. Later on he got a benefice in the Church of Our Lady in Loretto and the close of his eventful life came in 1650. His works were published in 1646. Of his secular poems his "Wishes to a Supposed Mistress" is considered the best, and Palgrave includes it in the Golden Treasury. But it is religious emotion that sets Crashaw's muse on fire. Masterman says that

in his religious poetry there is "an intensity of ecstatic devotion unsurpassed among English poets. A couple of lines from "The Flaming Heart" are illustrative of his style,—

> "Live here, great heart; and love and die, and kill;
> And bleed and wound; and yield and conquer still."

Among other religious works are included "Steps to the Temple," a "Hymn to St. Theresa," which is "Melodious and intense," and "The Weeper," a poem on Mary Magdalene which is full of elaborate and artificial conceits. In his paraphrase of Marini's "Sospetto d' Herode" there are lines which approach the dignity of Milton,—

> Art thou not Lucifer? he to whom the droves
> Of stars that gild the morn in charge were given.

Many poets succeeding Crashaw have acknowledged their indebtness to him,—Pope, Coleridge, Shelly and Swinburne have all praised him. But what we find most surprising is the inequality of his work. We find noble lines like those quoted above side by side with verses almost ludicrous. Court-hope sees in Crashaw's poetry "both religious mysticism and the materialism arising out of the union between the ceremonies of the Jesuits and the traditions of pagan literature."

Very few external facts are known of Henry Vaughan, the "Silurist," who was born at Newton-by-Ask, Brecknockshire in 1622. He entered at Jesus College, Oxford, but it is not recorded that he took a degree. After hardships endured in the Civil Wars he settled down as a doctor in his native country. In 1646 his "Olor Iscanus" was published, and the first part of "Silex Scintillans" came out in 1650, the second part following in 1655. A serious illness about this time led to a religious awakening influenced by Herbert. Vaughan's musical verses often dwell on the beauties of Nature and of Childhood. "The Retreat" is believed to have influenced Wordsworth's "Ode to Immortality," and a few lines will show its beauty,—

> When on some gilded cloud or flower
> My gazing soul would dwell an hour.

Like many poets he has added his contribution to the descriptions of Sleep, and Night, and he has been very successful,—

> Dear night! this world's defeat
> The stop to busy fools; Care's check and curb;
> The day of spirits

From a short poem called "The World" we must quote the noble lines with which it begins,—

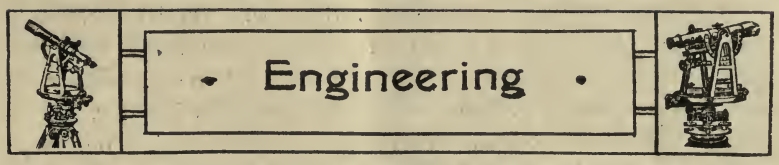
> I saw Eternity the other night
> Like a great ring of pure and endless light
> All calm as it was bright.

Vaughan in not hampered by metre and shows quite a command of verse form. "Christ's Nativity" shows this. Then too as Masterman expresses it "there are stray images scattered among the other poems that show a fine poetic touch." Stopford Brooke says his poems "love Nature dearly, and leap sometimes into a higher air of poetry than Herbert could attain."

This was a great lyrical age. Herrick wrote his "Corinna" and his country songs ; Wither produced some delightful lyrics," and Fletcher wrote his "Faithful Shepherdess." Fletcher died in 1625 after a life in which he produced a prodigious amount of work. In speaking of "The Faithful Shepherdess" Stopford Brooke says, "It is a lovely pastoral, and the lyrics which diversify his plays have even some of the charm of Shakespere." He goes on to say too, of his two greatest plays "The Duchess of Malfi" and "The White Devil" that they will be "glorious forever in poetry." Palgrave gives us his poem "Melancholy," which seems to contain a foreshadowing of Milton s "Il Penserose."

Here we leave the Cavalier poets who fought so bravely but ineffectually with their pens against the growing power and the established strength of Puritanism. A new school of Poetry, the Classical School of the Restoration was springing up, and Dryden and Pope were destined to be its mightiest exponents. "But between this new kind of poetry," writes Stopford Brooke, "and the dying poetry of the transition, stand alone the majestic work of a great genius who touches the great Elizabethan time with one hand and our own time with the other;"—Milton.

The man who cannot wonder, who does not habitually wonder (and worship,) were he President of innumerable Royal Societies, and carried the whole Mecanique, Celeste and Hegel's Philosophy, and the epitome of all Labratories and observatories with results, in his single head,—is but a Pair of Spectacles behind which there is no Eye. Let those who have Eyes look through him, then may he be useful.—Carlyle.



CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

A KNOWLEDGE of the properties of materials is the first requisite for a safe and economic design of any structure, and in order to get the best results from any concrete work, whether plain or reinforced, we must have all the ingredients of the very best material available.

Concrete is a mixture of broken stone or gravel, sand and cement, in different proportions, and concrete strengthened by steel embedded in it, is reinforced concrete. The cement and steel can be tested before coming on the work but the Building Engineer should watch closely and see that the stone and sand are of a good quality. The stone or gravel should be clean and hard and of a size to suit the work in hand. For large footings and foundations the stones need not be limited in size, so long as they are clean, sound and properly embedded in the mortar. Specifications often allow "one man stone," in foundations, that is stone which a man can lift. When large stone is used in a wall, great care should be taken that the voids between stones are completely filled with concrete. For reinforced concrete walls and slabs and for fireproofing, the stone should not be larger than $\frac{3}{4}$", for with stone any larger than this it is hard to get a good surface or contact with steel. The sand used should vary from a very fine to a coarse and should be free from loam or dirt. The proportion should be such that the sand and cement mixed together will just fill the voids in the stone. For reinforced work a proportion of one part cement, two parts sand and four parts stone is very satisfactory.

With the coming in of modern concrete the facility with which reinforcing rods, or bars of metal, could be embedded in the mass, was soon taken advantage of. The compressive strength of concrete is about ten times its tensile strength, while steel has approximately the same strength in compression as in tension. Volume for volume steel costs in the vicinity of fifty times more than the concrete. For the same sectional area steel will stand in compression about thirty times more than concrete and in tension nearly three hundred times as much.

Therefore for compression concrete will carry a given load at three-fifths of the cost required to support it with steel. On the other hand, to support a given load in tension in concrete, would cost about six times more than to support it by steel. It is for these reasons that reinforced concrete is the popular building material it is today.

Several systems are in use in reinforced concrete design, but while each system has its own advantages and disadvantages they are all governed by the same theory and it is only in the case of construction that these so-called patented systems have the advantage over the plain twisted bar, bent in proper shape. The advocates of the Kahn System lay great stress on the theoric diagonal construction of their sheared bar, claiming that when the bar is embedded in the concrete, you practically have a pratt truss, the steel diagonals acting as the tension members and the concrete itself taking the place of the compression members. On account of the monolithic nature of concrete construction, most of the beams are continuous and this gives a negative bending moment which must be taken care of by a top reinforcement over the column. In using the Kahn System this negative bending moment is provided for by placing bars over the tops of the column heads with the shears turned downward, interlocking and making a good connection with shears of bars placed near the bottom of beam to take up the positive bending moment. When the plain twisted bars are used in beam design, the bars which are bent to act as top reinforcement are allowed to lap over the column head, and extra reinforcement to provide for the negative bending moment is not necessary. The usual method of reinforcing the slab is to use the twisted cantilevered bar, the cantilevers being placed alternately over each beam.

In the construction of the new addition to Place Ciger Hotel and Station, Montreal, a combination floor of reinforced concrete and hollow tile was used, which gave very good satisfaction. The tile used was twelve inches wide and five inches deep and was placed in rows six inch on centre and between each row a Kahn sheared bar was placed, each end of bar resting on a concrete beam. The concrete was placed around steel between the tile, and to a thickness of three and one-half inches on top. This gave a reinforced slab of eight and one-half inches thickness, being much lighter than the solid slab. Another advantage of this combination floor is that it can be laid slightly quicker and cheaper than the solid reinforced concrete slab. Great care must be taken however that the concrete is well spaded around steel and tile and also that it does not work in at ends of the open tile—thus making the slab heavier than it should be. A method

adopted in this work was to cover the open end of tile in each row with a sheet of tar paper and place the concrete up against this. In the Place Ciger addition the Kahn System of reinforcement was used in construction of beams and slabs, but in the columns vertical twisted bars were used, being placed as near as possible to the periphery of column and being hooped with a spiral 3-16" wire at about a three inch pitch. These columns were made right on work, the labor for placing reinforcement in each varying from sixty cents to one dollar and a quarter, according to size.

Columns tend to fail by bulging laterally and splitting lengthwise, so the reinforcement is placed as near as possible to the outside to offset any secondary bending which may tend to take place. It is a poor plan to have any cross rods in column as they often prevent material from going in place as it should. In some systems of column design the vertical rods have horizontal bands around them, spaced at about three or four inch centres, while others have a continuous wire spiral hooping. The vertical rods of one column should be connected with rods of column above, either by lacing with wire or by placing sleeves over lower bars when concrete is soft, and putting the upper bars in these sleeves.

On the Windsor Street Extension, Montreal, the slab reinforcement is a plain twisted bar cantilevered alternately over each supporting beam. There seems to be an excess of steel in the beams on this work, as the steel was figured at a unit stress of 12000, while 16000 is a fair value. The fireproofing of the steel at Windsor Station is being done by covering the steel with a wire mesh, the forms being placed outside of this, giving two inches of fireproofing on outside of steel. In this method of fireproofing the consistency of the concrete should be as wet as possible without washing, in order to insure it getting well into bottom of forms.

In all reinforced work the concrete should be of a fairly wet mixture, so that it may work well between the steel. A mixture of the consistency of a shaking jelly seems to give the best satisfaction. In order to get out all the air which is in the concrete, it should be well spaded and if a smooth surface is desired much spading should be done near surface of forms. This pushes back the coarser material and lets the finer come to surface, giving a much better looking job. In order to secure a smooth surface on exposed concrete, dressed lumber is used and washed with a mixture of soft soap and water before concrete is poured.

Placing concrete in zero weather presents many difficulties, but if it

is kept from freezing for a few hours after being poured and the forms not removed until after it has thawed out and set, no damage will be done. In one case where it was necessary to strip a beam which had not been thawed out and set properly, we ran a ledger, supported by shores on inside. This carried the weight and can be removed when the beam has thawed and taken its final set.

Reinforced concrete construction is a specialty in itself and is a business which cannot be learned in a few weeks or from mere text books alone. The engineer who is a safe man is not only familiar with the theories, but with all details of the work put up under varying conditions. Many think that so long as they get the steel into the concrete somehow that is all that is required, while, as a matter of fact it is mainly upon the placement of the steel that the strength of a reinforced structure depends and there is no line of engineering which requires greater skill to get the best results from capital invested. R. F. A. '10.

BRIDGE REPLACEMENT WITH HELP OF DYNAMITE

AN interesting piece of engineering was recently completed near Fresno, Cal., involving the reconstruction of the large Santa Fe Railroad bridge across the San Joaquin River. It was changed from a wooden trestle and Howe truss structure to a steel girder and steel truss bridge, supported by reinforced concrete piers. In the process of reconstruction the wooden structure was left intact for the time being; first, that railroad traffic over the bridge should not be interrupted, and second, that the old structure might be utilized as falsework in the construction of the new, the latter being on the same site but about 15 ft. lower on its surface.

The new bridge includes four 80-ft. girders, three 100-ft. girders, one 48-ft. girder and two 200-ft. truss spans.....Some 2½ miles from the bridge site.....the steel work was riveted together and then conveyed by derrick cars to the place.....

After the derrick cars had arrived.....the wooden structure was lowered 15 ft., and the method of lowering constituted one of the unique features of the work.....instead of cutting the timbers off with saws, a charge of dynamite was placed under each timber about 15 ft. above ground and all the charges fired simultaneously, which caused the bench of the old trestle work to fall at one stroke. The girders were then lowered onto the concrete piers already in place and then the ties and rails were quickly laid, ready for the arriving trains. The whole occupation only occupied about three hours, so that there was no interruption of traffic worth mentioning.....—H. O. Crafts, Engineering Record.

Forestry

THE FORESTRY PROFESSION

(With Apologies to Ernest Brunken)

THE forestry profession brings one into a wider field of endeavor than any other. In speaking of a professional forester we are apt to think of a man who manages a given tract of woodland, superintending the sylvical methods and marketing its products. This, however, is only one side of foresfry.

"On its technical side, forestry is based on a second knowledge of physical and biological sciences." The forester must understand geology so that he may know its influence upon the future of his crop and in order that he may attain the greatest success in raising certain species on each geological formation. Botany in all of its branches must be part of his knowledge. He should know not only the tree growth with which he has to deal, but generally, the whole plant history of the region where he works, with the influence of these plants upon the forest crop. Zoology should also be studied for the animals of the forest often affect its reproduction and growth. Meteorology is also important as it gives him the relationship between precipitation and tree growth and the influence of tree growth upon the climate of the region.

Again, he must understand the laws that govern production, distribution and consumption, which is the basis of all economic studies. Forest administration requires a knowledge of the whole complex life of the nation and even of the whole world, so that the work may be properly adapted as but one wheel in the gigantic machinery of society. To this end history, law and government must be known by the forester who aims to succeed in his chosen profession.

As no man can be equally proficient in all these subjects, the forester, after obtaining a good general knowledge of them, must specialize in those branches to which his peculiar instincts draw him. But a general knowledge of all is first essential to success.

But mere scholastic training, no matter how thorough, is insufficient to fit a man for the forestry profession. Added to it must be a thorough knowledge of men which can only be obtained in the world

of men, in actual contact and dealing with them. A forester, whether he is in the field, at the market driving a bargain for his products, or in an official position consulting with statesmen and directing his subordinates, is dealing with men and a weakness in this respect is at once apparent.

The openings in the profession are many and varied. In America it is a vast, unexplored region which is calling to those who are seeking large opportunities. It is speaking through the Canadian Government, which is at present unable to secure men to carry out some of its projects. Many paper companies are seeking men, the principal railroads are establishing forestry departments and private enterprise will soon need young men to carry out their plans for forest preservation. In no other profession are there so many opportunities awaiting the fully equipped man.

"These men, however, must be of great courage, strength and knowledge; men who have a sense of the dignity of their task, who deem their work greater than themselves; who take reward when it comes, but who do not shape their course to that end. They are needed for work which is not picturesque, like that of the soldiers or sailors, nor done in the sight of all as that of orators and statesmen; but work which is drudgery—not a little of it—and will never earn the acclaims of the multitude."

In spite of these difficulties forestry appeals to many because of its great opportunities for devolpment, its free wild life close to nature where all that is noble in the person is brought to the front. The men wanted in the profession and the success of the men entering it is well illustrated by the following lines of Robert W. Service.—

> "Send me men girt for the combat, men that are grit to the core.
> Send me the best of your breeding, lend me your chosen ones,
> Them will I take to my bosom, them will I call my sons.
> But the others, the misfits and failures, I trample under my feet."

PETER Z. CAVERHILL '10

Ladies' Department

MARCH

"Dip down upon the northern shore,
O sweet new year delaying long;
Thou dost expectant Nature wrong;
Delaying long, delay no more."

A BRIEF retrospect of the past month brings up a number of days blissfully filled with "greenings," play rehearsals and the latest dramatic news from "Twelfth Night," hockey reports, basketball news, teas, the "con," and other social "doings" calculated to make the least regretful senior want to start all over again. The custom of "Greenings' is an annual one, peculiar we believe to U. N. B., and the afternoons spent in winding long wreaths of spicy fir and hemlock in anticipation of "Con" decorations, with a taste of the "light fantastic" afterwards, have always pleasant associations for U. N. B. students. Once more has the "Swan of Avon" received his tribute from the Dramatic Society and Viola and Olivia and Maria were the recipients of many bouquets, both figuratively and literally. To many of our "sport followers" the hockey game was the best feature of College Week. That the College girls were interested is a mild way of expressing the interest with which they followed the game to its victorious close. Last scene of all in the eventful history of College Week is the "Con."

THE 1911 CONVERSAZIONE

THE Passing Guest thought as he made his way up to the College building on the evening of February 24th, that the weather-man had indeed been good to the Seniors, for the stars shone brightly down on the guests of the 1911 "Con." He paused a moment to watch the gay crowd passing from their coaches up the broad steps and in under the big light at the west end of the Arts building. An aromatic breath greeted him as he made his way along the corridor to the main hall, where he saw with what a pretty effect the thousands of crimson roses stood out among the fir wreathing which twined the pillars, outlined doors, windows and staircases and even ran along the tops of the walls. Even the old grandfather's clock gave forth the hours in a

muffled tone behind its green and crimson garniture. The hockey sticks crossed and hung up on the walls, so a friend informed the Passing Guest, were very appropriate as the Collegians had just won an intercollegiate victory. Some handsome red and black banners on the walls took his eye, but what claimed his attention most of all was a great crescent which hung over the main entrance, from whose light and dark blue back-ground twinkled out in blue lights the legend "1911." "Those are the Senior colours," some one told him. "They have all the rooms decorated with the different class colours." Mrs. C. C. Jones, Mrs. E. A. Stone and Mrs. L. W. Bailey were receiving and the hall was now crowded with guests, the mingled colours of whose pretty gowns lent an added attractiveness to the scene. With one of the dainty white and gold programmes in his hand the Passing Guest found his time too occupied to let his gaze wonder any longer over the decorations, but he learned that the men who wore a red and black ribbon, after the manner of some "Order," were Seniors and that the girls who wore bits of red and black ribbon were also members of 1911. The floor was so good and the music played by the Orchestra was so tempting that, despite a somewhat crowded floor the Passing Guest enjoyed the dancing very much. People were dancing in the "Math" room too, and here he found that the Freshman colours held sway, and the purple and white of 1914 were draped everywhere. Our Passing Guest found that the "Chapel" and the Upper Hall were devoted to "sitting out," and in the soft shade of the former the maroon and silver of 1913 formed a pretty decoration. . The Juniors had decorated the Upper Hall with their colours of red and white, which combined very effectively with the dark green wreathing. Cushioned seats, invitingly disposed about, made many linger beneath the Junior colours. The Passing Guest found the trip up two flights of stairs to the Library an expedition worth while. This was the domain in which the Seniors had chosen to display their colours and the light and dark blue combined beautifully with the quantities of wreathing everywhere. Even Cicero and Julius Cæsar smiled serenely from their high perches on the front bookcases, while wreathes of green encircled their august brows. People were going and coming from the little tables, placed here and there about the Library, and the Passing Guest had a vague but pleasing recollection of some good things enjoyed there. Eighteen dances and three extras must come to an end sometimes, no matter how much people are enjoying them, and so, when the strains of the last dance had died away the Seniors, who by some chance seemed to be gathered in the middle of the Hall, raised their voices in

the 1911 yell, which lent an unconventional but "collegy" touch to the proceedings.

Of course the Passing Guest wanted to know the names of the people who had been "at the head of things" in preparing for the "Con," and he learned that Mr. William Hoyt was President; Miss Jean Garden, Vice-President and Mr. Guy Fitz-Randolph, Secretary. These were assisted by able committees of which the chairmen were Mr. Neill, Mr. Edington and Mr. Belyea. The electric sign, which shone out "1911" so brightly, was the work of two electricians of the Senior class, Mr. Steeves and Mr. Neill.

As the Passing Guest stood on the broad stone steps outside, awaiting his coach, and heard the pleased remarks of those departing, he inwardly meditated that the annual "Con" had lost none of its charm in passing through the hands of 1911.

DELTA RHO

ON February 8th, the first of the interclass struggles for the debating championship took place at the home of Miss Mary O'Neill, when the Seniors and Juniors debated upon the question: "Resolved that the Arts Course fits a woman for practical life." Miss Thomas, the president, presided, and the "lineup" is herewith given:

Seniors—Miss Otty (leader), Misses Ryan, Hallett, Everett and Fox.

Juniors—Miss Greta Robinson (leader), Misses Nell Robinson, Currie, McIntosh and Fish.

The display of oratory on both sides was extensive and convincing, The Judges, Miss Sadie Thompson, B. A, and Miss Ethel Smith, B. A.. awarded the Palm to the Juniors, who won out in the Affirmative side of the contest by a single point. The tension was relieved by an amusing criticism on the orators, composed by Miss Steeves, '10 and Miss Estabrooke, '10, and read by the latter amid much merriment. Miss Steeves, '13, was time keeper and heartlessly nipped in the bud the soaring orators at the appointed minute. At the close of the evening delicious refreshments were served by the Misses O'Neill, Carleton and Harmon, and after singing college songs the devotees of Minerva departed into the night voting their hostess the "Best Ever."

Y. W. C. A.

ON February 16th Miss Carrie Macdonald arrived in the city, and was the guest of the Asssoiation until the following Tuesday. Miss Macdonald is a graduate of Toronto University and has been

supported during the past five years by the Canadian Y. W. C. A. as Student Secretary in Japan, where her work is among the Government Schools in Tokyo. On Sunday afternoon in the Auld Kirk Miss Macdonald addressed a joint meeting of the University and Normal School Associations, and her presentation of the work in Japan among girl students was thoroughly interesting to the good sized audience. Miss Everett, '11, and Miss Crocker, '12, sang a duet, and the singing was accompanied by the piano and two violins. Miss Macdonald received a large number of callers during her stay and on Monday evening Miss Thomas, '11, entertained the Missionary Committee at her home.

COLLEGE TEA

A TEA was given on Saturday, February 17th, by the College girls at which Miss Macdonald was the guest of honour. The parlour was decorated with flowers and college banners, and a bright fire burned in the grate, about which the guests gathered. Mrs. C. C. Jones and Mrs. W. C. Kierstead were also present and at half-past five tea was served in the reading room, where banners and flowers also formed the decoration. Misses Muriel Steeves, Helen Robinson, Greta Robinson and Otty served. After tea every one settled around the fire again while Miss Macdonald told interesting things about Japan, and her bright anecdotes provoked much amusement. College songs formed part of the evening's entertainment and after "Varsity" and "Alma Mater" and the enthusiastic rendering of the Toronto 'Varsity yell, "Auld Lang Syne" brought a pleasant evening to a close.

LADIES' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

HOCKEY practises have been held on the Wednesdays of each week. So far the Seniors are the only complete team, but the Sophomores have showed up well at practises. In the absence of Mr. Feeney the position of coach has been taken by Mr. E. M. Balkam. The speed of the players has increased considerably since the earlier stages of our hockey, but the underclass girls should not neglect such a good opportunity of practise in skating, and upon them the success of next year's teams depends.

The Basketball team has been practising each week and it was hoped that a game could have been arranged with the Hartland team for February 23rd, but this arrangement was not suitable to the visitors who hope to be able to play here in a few weeks. A challenge

was sent to Monnt Allison early in February inviting the team which played the U. N. B. five at Mount Allison last November, to come over to play a return game at U. N. B., during the latter part of February. An answer has since been received declining the challenge of the U. N. B. team. We regret that the Mount Allison team does not give us an opportunity of meeting them in our own gymnasium after the general custom among athletic teams.

The Athletic Association is planning a snowshoe tramp for next week, to supplement the annual "banquet" which has been the custom since the formation of the association.

READING ROOM NOTES

MISS NELLIE B. HARMON, '12, has been elected President of the Junior tea, which takes place on the afternoon of the first session of Mock Parliament.

Miss Kathleen Hill, '13, leaves for her home in St. Stephen next week where she will remain while her sister is in Europe. Our Sophomore will be much missed.

THE OLD HOME HEARTH

Oh, the sunshine's blithe and bonny in this land of bush and veldt,
And it's nothing else but sunshine that I see ;
But my heart knows one snug island where my childhood's days have dwelt,
And its Memory's sun that lights that land for me.
Oh, the flicker of the log on the Old Home Hearth !
Oh, the faces it has lit for me !
Is there a joy so sweet
As the twilight tryst to meet
The dear ones 'neath the old roof-tree ?

But the log shall never flicker as it did for me of yore,
Nor the ruddy emers quite so warmly glow ;
For some have crept out darkly by the dusky shadowed door,
And my heart is fain to ask them where they go.
Oh, the flicker of the log on the old Home Hearth !
Oh, the faces once it lit for me !
Oh, twilight hour so sweet
When our tryst was still complete
Round the hearthstone 'neath the old roof-tree !

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Editorial Comment

THE developments of the hockey situation in the Intercollegiate League this year show clearly the necessity of a clear understanding between the teams composing the league, of a definite set of rules and an impartial court of inquiry to which all disputes can be referred.

A review of the disputes of the past season will bear out this statement. In the first place, by some mistake, probably in the mail, U. N. B. received no notification of the meeting to decide on the dates for the league matches; consequently the schedule remained an unsettled question until late in the season and had to be fixed by correspondence. Later the question of playing post-graduates came up, but was deferred until another year.

Then came the famous Acadia-U. N. B. game at Wolfville. U.N.B. were the victors by a 2 to 1 score until five minutes before time when the excited Acadia theologue, who acted as their goal judge, shoved up his hand when he saw the puck shot in the vicinity of the U. N. B. net. Before the excitement caused by this had subsided, the puck had been carried up the ice, but many impartial spectators of the game were ready to testify that the puck landed on the back of the net.

Seventy minutes overtime failed to decide the game one way or the other.

U. N. B. protested the "unscored goal" and a meeting of faculty representatives from each college was called to consider the matter; but in some unaccountable manner—still unexplained—the Mount Allison representative failed to show up and nothing was accomplished.

The decisive defeat of Acadia by Mount Allison and the still more decisive victory of U. N. B. over Mount Allison followed.

U. N. B. immediately telegraphed Acadia to call another meeting to deal with the game and the protest.

Acadia evidently appealed to that supreme authority on sport in Nova Scotia, the M. P. A. A. A., and sent word that the secretary of that august body decreed, that the "goal judge could do no wrong," that his ruling was infallible, and furthermore, that U. N. B. must defeat Acadia at Wolfville, to win the cup; Acadia at the same time offering a guarantee which would perhaps pay half the expenses of the U. N. B. team.

With all due respect to the M. P. A. A. A. and to Acadia we would venture to inquire, what has that body to do with Intercollegiate League matters any more than to bar professionals from college sport? Why didn't Acadia appeal to the Baptist Conference or the Wolfville Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire? They have about as much right to decide the question as the M. P. A. A. A.

U. N. B. again demanded a meeting of the faculty representatives. Then came that presumptuous telegram from Acadia, settling all matters in dispute by virtue of her own authority. The author of that judicial masterpiece should be elevated to the bench at once. His talent in handing out decisions is lost in such a barren field as that of college sport. This high court of appeal and privy council combined, decided that a meeting of faculty representatives at this late date was illegal—by what law, we would ask; that U. N. B. could not win the protest anyway, and finally would U. N. B. please suggest a date for the play-off at Wolfville and agree on the referee. Such overwhelming assurance! It would seem perfectly natural that U. N. B. should jump at the chance to cross the stormy Bay of Fundy a second time; a second time compete in their two by four rink against the same distinguished goal-judge and the team which is at the bottom of the league, and which would have no possible chance of winning the trophy.

What was Acadia's object in desiring a play-off at Wolfville

Simply this, that in the event of a defeat for U. N. B., the cup would go unawarded and Acadia would get the empty honor of keeping the trophy in her possession for another year. Such "dog in the manger" tactics should be condemned by all lovers of sportsmanship and fair play.

Under the circumstances U. N. B. laid the case before the trustees of the cup, claiming the championship of the league on their showing in the games played. The decision of the trustees is awaited with interest.

The history of the season only emphasizes the need of an understanding between the teams in the league. Then we would not have the spectacle of one college, first running to the M. P. A. A. A. for valuable advice, then making rules for itself to fit the circumstances.

We would advise that a meeting of representatives from each college be held early next fall; that they should draw up a set of rules to govern the league, which would cover every emergency and incidentally call for the appointment of impartial goal-judges or give the referee the power to reverse the goal-judge's decisions if necessary; and that all disputes which may arise, be referred directly to the trustees of the Sumner trophy.

WE are continually hearing that too much money is spent on our athletic teams, and that it is hard to collect the yearly levies, and that we should adopt some plan of retrenchment, but do we ever pause and think why it involves such herculean labors to separate the average student from his pittance. Does this latter individual get full value for his money, and is he being treated squarely and honestly? We think not, and the case that occurred when our hockey team last went away is a good illustration. We do not think that any one objects to paying for the support of our various college teams, and any successes that they may win is in some measure a glorification for us all, but when a few think it is necessary to take away an outside player who has absolutely no claim to play on the college team, and vote money for his expenses from the pockets of their fellow-students, surely it is carrying their athletic enthusiasm too far. It makes not the slightest difference that the hockey team wanted this outsider to make the trip; or that there was no available player in college to play the position, or that the majority of the students desired it, this is beside the point, for the fact remains that a college team is a team composed of college students and supported by the fans of college, and by sending away an outside player, the Debating Society has broken

faith with each individual student, beside creating a most harmful precedent for the future.

Can we wonder any more why so many men think that they have a just reason for refusing to play their levy, since the contract made with them by the Debating Society has been deliberately broken on the first opportunity that arose.

WITH the passing of Mock Trial we can now contemplate with varying feelings the approach of those four pleasurable nights of amiable slander generally known as Mock Parliament. And while these two events and permanent fixtures of our college year it is a regrettable fact that we have but little appreciation for them save as a source of amusement. Unfortunately the burlesque side of the trial and parliament appeals to us far more than the advantages to be derived by conducting them seriously.

The effect on an outsider, who may possibly be an attendant at one of our parliament sessions must be at least rather disgusting. In place of eloquence he finds cheap wit. What few real questions of the day may be brought up for discussion are treated very flippantly while the bulk of the argument centres round vague personal allusions.

And we ourselves forget advantages when we suffer our parliament to degenerate in this way. The floor of a legislative chambers is a place where a ready tongue, a clear head and oratorical excellence are at premium. And our Mock Parliament should be a faithful reproduction, not a hollow senseless mockery of such a chamber. When we allow it to degenerate to the level of a pure burlesque we destroy all the advantages that should be ours. The danger is that in our mockery we become blinded so as to altogether fail to see and appreciate the danger of allowing it to descend even below the level of a mirthless buffoonery.

Athletics

HOCKEY

THE hockey season of 1911 is over, and, although the Sumner trophy does not yet repose within our walls, nevertheless the championship of the Intercollegiate League is ours, and this fact is recognized by all who have followed college hockey during the past winter.

A great improvement has been shown in the hockey of the Intercollegiate League this year, due to the system of professional coaching which was introduced at all three colleges. U. N. B. had the very efficient aid of Sandy Staples and to him the success of the team is largely due. Captain Archie Babbitt, who has been the leader of two victorious hockey teams since the start of the league three years ago, is responsible in a large measure for our championship this winter.

The team in all its matches has shown the staying power so necessary in hockey, the lack of which has been so noticeable in U.N.B. teams of the past.

The following is a summary of the games played :

		U. N. B.	Opp.
Jan. 25	U. N. B. lost to Fredericton (home)	1	2
Jan. 31	U. N. B. tied St. Stephen (home)	3	3
Feb. 8	U. N. B. lost to St. John (away)	6	7
Feb. 10	U. N. B. tied Acadia (away)	2	2
Feb. 23	U. N. B. won from Mount Allison (home)	6	4
Mar. 3	U. N. B. lost to St. Stephen (away)	4	9
Mar. 8	U. N. B. won from Chatham (home)	10	0
	Total	32	27

We are indebted to Ralph A. Tapley, '12, for the write-up of the Wolfville trip and to Gregory Feeney for the account of the St. Stephen excursion.

THE WOLFVILLE TRIP

ON Wednesday morning, Feb. 8th, the following men left for Wolfville : Binney, Sterling, Babbitt (capt), Barry, Tapley, Machum, Pugh, Manager Jennings and Coach Staples. Feeney was

unable to get away until evening, while McKay did not leave until Thursday evening.

Arrangements had been made to play a game with the all St. John team on Wednesday evening, so this made it necessary for us to start Wednesday morning. We arrived in St. John about two o'clock p. m. and hastily made our way to the Victoria hotel where a good meal awaited the hungry youths. The afternoon of Wednesday was spent at moving picture houses, carnivals etc.

On Wednesday evening we met the St. John team on their own ice. The game was fast and some good plays were pulled off on each side. All the U. N. B. players scored with the exception of Binney, who was the cause of the St. John's not scoring more goals. The final score stood 7-6 in favor of St. John. This was a very creditable showing for the college team, which was weakened by the absence of Feeney and McKay.

We all retired early Thursday morning and got up just in time to eat a bite and run for the boat. Then came that much dreaded trip across the Bay. The weather was fine and the water calm. Ask Coach Staples or "Hibby" Binney if any of the boys were sick going across! Having dined at Digby we left on the D. A. R. for Wolfville. After travelling four hours on this line we were all ready to stop when the brakeman called out "Wolfville."

As the rink was engaged for a private skating party we were unable to get a practice Thursday evening. Arrangements were made for a practice on Friday morning. The evening was quietly passed.

While at the Acadia Villa Hotel the boys all ate very sparingly, due, no doubt, to the fact that all were training. Pugh the little man with the big appetite sometimes surprised the others by sending in his second orders.

On Friday afternoon there arrived in Wolfville about a dozen enthusiasts who had successfully gathered together enough coin to take the trip. The sight of these rooters filled each heart with joy. It was largely due to their never-tiring cheers that U. N. B. kept up the wonderful pace that evening.

After a few encouraging words from our coach and captain, we started in on our way to the rink. It was about 8.30 when the referee got the game underway. The puck went immediately into Acadia's territory and several wing shots kept Robinson busy. The Acadia forwards soon got busy and relieved their goal. Acadia scored first on a side shot which beat out Binney and landed in the corner of the net. After the face off play was pretty even some fine rushes

being made by each side, U. N. B. playing much more combination than Acadia. Soon Feeney tied the score, finding the net after receiving a timely pass from Machum. Binney was kept busy kicking out the shots which the Acadia forwards were sending in. Feeney scored the second goal for U. N. B. in the best play of the game. Black, Acadia's coverpoint, got the puck ; Feeney came up the centre swiftly and took it from him ; he succeeded in drawing Robinson out of his goal and swerving round him, skated into the net with the puck. Play was fairly even for the remainder of this period. Many penalties were handed out during the first half, Black being the chief offender with his illegal knee trip.

Acadia started off with a rush in the second half, determined to tie the score. Both teams showed outbursts of speed and only the fine work of Binney saved us from defeat. Some very heavy checking was indulged in by both teams and Black still persisted in using his knee trip. The ice was getting softer as the game progressed making the play very hard. The forwards found it almost impossible to carry the puck.

Toward the last of the second half Acadia's goal judge raised his hand when Richmond shot the puck from the side and struck the back of the net. After the puck had been shot Barry came along and picked it up and threw it down on the ice. Shortly after play had been resumed Barry received a hard check which laid him up for the rest of the game. With five and one half minutes to play Tapley replaced Barry at rover. No more scoring was done during this half. Full time ended 2-2.

The captains decided to play until either team scored. During this lengthy overtime both teams tried desperately to score but without success. When fifty minutes had been played it was decided to "toss up" to determine whether to play ten or twenty minntes more. Acadia won the toss and twenty more minutes were played but neither team scored. Pugh played wing in the overtime period and was a good support to the forward line.

After the game the fellows were entertained at a very pleasant supper by the Acadia boys. Speeches were made by the captains and coaches of each team. About one o'clock the U. N. B. squad made its way to the Acadia Villa where a few more pleasant hours were spent before retiring.

The hardest part of the whole trip was the return voyage across the Bay on Saturday afternoon. Of the twenty-three making up the U.

N. B. party fourteen suffered from seasickness and the other nine felt pretty badly.

The teams lined up as follows :—

U. N. B.		ACADIA
Binney	goal	Robinson
Sterling	point	Barss
Babbitt	c. point	Black
Feeney	centre	Curry
Barry	rover	Richmond
McKay	r. wing	Corey
Machum	l. wing	Potter

FEB 23rd U. N. B., 6 ; Mt. A., 4

THE second Intercollegiate fixture, the Mt. A.—U. N. B. game, attracted the largest crowd of the season to the Arctic Rink, nearly nine hundred gathering to witness the match. The game was a thrilling one from start to finish. The cheering was organized and continuous ; the score see-sawed back and forth, being tied four times; finally the spectular rushes of U. N. B. scored two goals in the last minute of play and the Red and Black emerged victorious with a score of 6 to 4.

The game started at 8.20 and Feeney scored the first goal for U. N. B. eight minutes later. Inside of five minutes Mt. A. had netted two goals on side shots. At this stage of the game Pugh replaced McKay, who was suffering from illness. Just before the close of the half Feeney evened the score.

The second half started off fast. Both teams scored twice in the first five minutes. For U. N. B. a fast combination play by Babbitt, Jennings and Pugh carried the puck in on the net and the latter scored. Score 3-3. A long shot by Murray put Mt. A. one in the lead but Machum netted the puck for U. N. B. thirty seconds later. With the score 4-4 both teams played hard and overtime seemed to be inevitable, when after a rush by Jennings the puck was batted into the net from a mix-up in front of Mt. A's goal a minute before the end of the game. The last goal was scored by Feeney, after the best exhibition of stick-handling of the game.

Godfrey, the speedy centre of the Mt. A. team, was the pick of the visitors. Feeney played a star game for U. N. B. in centre ice.

"Shorty" Trites of Moncton refereed strictly and impartially. The smallest offences earned penalties and as both teams were anxious to stay on the ice, clean hockey was played, even legitimate checking being noticeably absent.

The teams lined up as follows :—

U. N. B.		Mt. Allison
Loggie	goal	Smith
Sterling	point	Milton
Babbitt (capt)	c. point	Murray
Jennings	rover	McDougall (capt)
Feeney	centre	Godfrey
Machum	l. wing	Milford
McKay	r. wing	Thompson

Referee—G. Trites of Moncton

After the game and the skating with "band" were over the two teams and nearly a hundred rooters sat down to an oyster supper at Washington's.

THE ST, STEPHEN TRIP

AT 11.45 a. m. the U. N. B. hockey team and three rooters reached St. Stephen. Some one suggested that we immediately visi t Ganong's Candy Factory while we had our suit-cases with us, but wiser heads (the acting captain) prevailed and we had dinner at the Windsor.

In the afternoon we had a practise from 3 to 4 o'clock. We found the rink the smallest we had ever played in and had some difficulty in keeping from hitting "that there light."

The game itself was marked by rough play and cross-checking, tripping and slashing, nevertheless the referee imposed penalties only when free-fights seemed inevitable. Although he was very "sharp on offsides" he didn't catch one during the game.

In the first half U. N. B. had the better of the play but were able to score only 3 times to St. Stephen's 5, due to the good work of Murray in the nets.

In the second half each side scored quickly and the score was 6-4 until near the end of the game. The game was broken up by slight accidents to Jennings and Pugh. The "little fellow" was carried off the ice but came back, receiving a great ovation from the fanettes. With but five minutes more to play Sterling, who had been playing the star game for U. N. B., was penalized and St. Stephen scored

three times in sucession leaving the final score: St. Stephen, 9; U. N. B., 4.

The teams lined up as follows:

U. N. B.		St. Stephen
Binney	goal	Murray
Sterling	point	Lowe
Willis	c. point	Lindsay
McLean	centre	Lockary
Jennings	rover	Parks
Machum	l. wing	Anderson
Pugh	r. wing	Green

Referee—A. McWha.

MAR. 8th, U. N. B., 10; CHATHAM, 0

IN the final game of the season U. N. B. shut out the Chatham team of the New Brunswick League and scored ten goals, five in each half.

Chatham started out to show the referee Mike Murphy, some rough hockey, which they evidently thought he had never seen before, but were soon given a few pointers in that line by U. N. B.

From the face-off the U. N. B. forwards began to bore in on their opponents net, and after that it was just a question of the size of the score. All the team played well, Machum, Feeney and Pugh netting nine of the goals between them. Willis played cover point in place of Babbitt and helped out the forwards with some fast rushes. Roy Robertson of Marysville played the best game at cover for Chatham but was closely watched by U. N. B.

The line-up was as follows:

U. N. B.		Chatham
Binney	goal	Nealy
Sterling	point	Watling
Willis	c. point	Robertson
Jennings	rover	Synnott
Feeney	centre	Winslow
Machum	l. wing	Flood
Pugh	r. wing	Currie

Referee—Mike Murphy.

BASKETBALL

AFTER much delay the U. N. B. basketball team, composed of McKnight and Kinghorn, forwards; Alexander, centre; Rigby and Dolan, defence, and MacGibbon, spare, started on March 4th for Upper Canada. So far they have succeeded in losing their games with

the crack teams of Canada by the narrowest of margins, showing that the "Blue Noses," as a Toronto paper calls them, are right up with the leaders in the basketball world. En route home two games were played with Danforth, Maine, and McAdam, both of which resulted in victories for U. N. B.

A summary of the games played follows :

March 6	U. N. B. 28	Ottawa Y. M. C. A.	30
March 8	U. N. B. 34	Toronto West End	35
March 9	U. N. B. 32	Hamilton Y. M. C. A.	35
March 10	U. N. B. 36	Toronto Varsity	55
March 14	U. N. B. 40	Danforth, Maine	38
March 15	U. N. B. 56	McAdam	18

A graphic account of the tour—calculated to make Gulliver's Travels, Roosevelt's Journey Through Africa or Dr. Cook's Trip to the North Pole, look like an excursion to Oromocto—will appear in the next issue.

E. R. M.

COMMENTS

THE hockey season now being over, it is our pleasant duty to extend our hearty thanks to Bruce Dixon for the self-sacrifice he has shown in giving us the rink at all available hours for hockey practice. It is not too much to say that the success of the team was in a great measure due to the sportsmanship and interest shown by Bruce in putting himself out to insure the team being as good as it lay in his power to make it. It is a pity that we have not more of his stamp in college.

ANOTHER matter that has been brought to our notice is the great interest that has been taken in the hockey team and the present unfortunate ending to the season. The team has felt that they have had the whole student body behind them, and the resolve to fight the ridiculous arguments of the so called "sportsmen and gentlemen" across the bay, is only what we expected of our fellows, since they are only showing that they will stand back of the hockey team and uphold them in what they have done for the college. It is another proof of the ever-increasing enthusiasm which has been awakened throughout U. N. B. this year.

THOUGH it is early to talk of track work yet, some good practice has been put in by certain enthusiasts in the gym on several afternoons a week. The turn-outs, however, are not as good as they should be, and now is the time for everyone to get their muscles and wind into condition so that they can go right ahead as soon as the track is fit for

outdoor work. From present indications it seems that we should be able to put good men into all the events, but it should be possible to enter at least two men for each, and this can only be done by hard, energetic, indoor work from the present time till outdoor work begins. We would appeal to everyone who has the interests of the college at heart to come up to the gym in the afternoons and practice himself at whatever event he fancies. Many a good track athlete has been developed by chance, and for all we know there may be record-breakers in college who have never turned out because they do not think they can do anything. Once more we ask you to turn out and either by active participation or by encouragement, help U. N. B. to win yet another trophy.

The MONTHLY feels that it is only right that they should extend their sincerest congratulations to Sandy Staples for the way he moulded a winning hockey team. Sandy was the team, and the team was Sandy, and we hope to see him occupying the same position next year. Without the least exaggeration he can quote the immortal words of Julius Cæsar: "I came, I saw, I conquered."

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCES

Whereas, in the visitation of Divine Providence, our much esteemed professor, F. P. Day, has suffered the loss of his beloved father,

Resolved, that we the members of the Literary and Debating Society of the University of New Brunswick, tender our heartfelt sympathy to him in this the hour of his sad bereavement.

J. B. MACNAIR,
H. F. BARNES,
P. L. KUHRING,
H. L. SOMERS.

Whereas, in the visitation of Divine Providence, our much esteemed fellow-student, W. H. Nugent, has suffered the loss of a beloved brother,

Resolved, that we the members of the Literary and Debating Society of the University of New Brunswick, tender our heartfelt sympathy to him in this the hour of his sad bereavement.

R. B. CLARK,
R. F. EASTMAN,
A. N. CARTER,
O. E. BENDER.

Jottings

COLLEGE WEEK

IN other parts of this issue the different features which went to make up college week—the play, the hockey game and the Con—will be dealt with in detail. It is sufficient to remark here that the success of the idea, both from an amusement and financial standpoint, was beyond expectation. So well, indeed, has the idea taken that it is pretty well decided to make the practice a permanent one. Much credit is due to "Cap" Deedes for the suggestion, and of whose wide-awake interest in College affairs this is but another example.

MOCK TRIAL

THE annual Mock Trial took place in the Library March 11th. The part of judge was taken by "Cap" Deedes, while Belyea and Hebert acted for the prosecution, Clarke and R.M.Smith for the defence. R F. Eastman was the gentleman in the dock. After the usual number of humorous replies had been elicited from the witnesses and prisoner, the jury decided the evidence insufficient and brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

MOCK PARLIANENT

WITH the ceremony usual on such occasions, the Governor General, Sir Heavyactor Goneonthegirls Deedes, opened the house for this year on Saturday, Mar. 18th. After an especially successful speech from the throne, introducing much important legislature, the Hon. member from Barber Shop, Mr. Patterson, moved the reply, seconded by Mr. Bowes from Booze. Both these gentlemen acquitted themselves with honor, their remarks being much to the point, and guaranteed to strike terror into the hearts of the opposition. The Hon. Hasagirl Calledotty Belyea, leader of the opposition, responded in a carefully prepared speech, which was a model of English and punctuated with various slurs directed at hon. members opposite. The Premier, Mr. Jackthehugger Butonlyonegirl McNair, closed the debate for the government with a telling speech, and after effectively clearing his own party's good name, indulged in a number of criticisms on his own account ; these were largely directed at the general relations maintained

by the leader of the opposition both socially and politically.

The first session closed with a week's notice of want of confidence in the government; this promises a lively session for the next weeks.

The Speaker's chair was admirably filled by the Hon. Rushedallthe-girls Fellbeforehanson Eastman, while Mr. Poorboy Losthisbrother Kuhring made a most efficient clerk of the House.

THE JUNIOR TEA

EVERY year the Junior Tea is an event looked forward to with great anticipation, especially by the Seniors, in whose honour it is given, and this year the recipients of the quaint old-fashioned buff and blue invitations were on the "qui vive," when Saturday, March 18th came about and it was at last revealed that the tea was a Colonial one. Miss Nellie Harmon, '12, who was president of this delightful affair, looked very stately in her 17th Century costume as she received the guests, assisted by Mrs. C. C. Jones. The Colonial costumes of the Junior girls with their flowered muslins, powdered hair and coquettish patches, were very picturesque. The Y. M. C. A. parlour was decorated to represent a drawing room of George Washington's time, and swords crossed upon the walls, old pewter plates and jugs, old-fashioned pictures and family portraits made a charming decoration, while a soft light was shed over all by the large number of handsome candelabra and candlesticks disposed effectively about the room. By the open fire-place, where a bright fire glowed, stood an ancient flax wheel, which proved a most interesting topic of conversation and the fair performers thereon, in turn took the parts of Priscilla, Martha Washington and Marguerite, according to their fancy. A number of old time chairs and bits of furniture were very appropriately introduced into the decorative schemes and by way of a modern touch the new class cushions, on their first appearance, called forth much favorable comment.

Tea was served in the Ladies' Reading Room, into which the guests were invited shortly after five. Here an even prettier scene met the eyes. Festoons of buff and blue paper from the ends of the ceiling were looped up on the electrolier just over the large serving-table in the centre of the room, which was ablaze with cut glass, silver and candles. Beautiful yellow daffodils formed the centrepiece and the large Senior cake was set forth in all its impressiveness. Mrs. Stone poured coffee and Mrs. Cartmel presided over the tea cups, with their dainty old-fashioned pattern of blue and gold. On each of the small

tables about the room, a tall glass vase was placed, containing a few artistically arranged daffodils, which gave a very dainty appearance in combination with the snowy tea cloths. The menu cards with their buff and blue colors, had each the beautifully executed sketch of some century-old house in New Brunswick, and fitted very well with the scheme of decoration. Candle light was in order here too, and the light from the candelabra on the mantel and walls was reflected in the mirrors at the back and added much to the brilliant effect. The charming picture made by the Colonial maidens coming and going bearing the delicious dainties provided for the guests completed the charm of this old-time tea room. Concealed within the Senior cake were three mysterious symbols of the future. By some strange phenomenon the "button" did not come to light, but the token of prosperity fell to Mr. Clark, and the circlet contained therein became the possession of 1911's Rhodes Scholar.

During the evening the guests busied themselves in stitching "samplers" with the buff and blue wools provided them, and the most successful reviver of this ancient art was Miss Fox, who won a very pretty candlestick. Miss Thomas was the next most fortunate and her efforts were rewarded by a gold pin engraved with the legend "1911." Every Senior was the recipient of a charming souvenir. The girls were given dainty little dresden and paisley "Vanity bags," and the men tiny candlesticks. To each one an appropiate quotation was attached with narrow ribbon in the senior colors. That the Junior girls had been most successful in the originality of their entertainment was most enthusiastically attested by all the guests of this delightful function.

M. G. O. '11

Dr. W. H. Smith of this city has been chosen to give the Alumni Oration at the Encœnia of 1911.

Joseph Duguay, formerly of '12, is in the city giving lessons in French. This is a fine chance for anyone backward in the French language, to obtain good instruction at a very moderate cost.

Dramatic Club

ON Tuesday and Wednesday evenings February 21 and 22 U.N.B. the Dramatic Club under the direction of Prof. Geoghegan presented in a most pleasing way, Shakespeare's Twelfth Night. This play, which is a favorite with all amateur actors of Shakespeare on account of its straightforward character and lack of subtleties, was probably written to be played by the Lord Chamberlain's servants before the court at Whitehall on the occasion of the Twelfth Night revels in 1601. As may be seen at a glance the day of the presentation suggests the drama's name and the second title "What You Will," is perhaps given in the same spirit as "As You Like It" or may even suggest Shakespeare's indifference to his work.

The College play was well presented ; the staging good. The most effective scenes were those in which Viola and the sea captain stand on the seashore, Sir Toby and Sir Andrew drink in the room of the castle, Malvolio finds the letter in the presence of his three watchers behind the privet hedge and the scene in which Feste befools the imprisoned Malvolio. The common Elizabethan plot device of mistaken identity and the mistaking a woman for a man was well carried out by the similarity in dress, height and general appearance of Sebastian and Viola. "Twelfth Night" is essentially a merry play, a play full of laughter and if any criticism can be offered on the production as a whole, it is in regard to that feature of the presentation. That is, there was plenty of explosive laughter throughout, but a lack of mirth and genuine jollity.

In regard to the individnal actors it is pleasing to notice that four of the leading parts, Viola—Miss Kathleen Kirk ; Olivia—Miss Maude Greenlaw ; Orsino—G. P. Melrose, and Sebastian—F. J. McGibbon, were taken by members of the Freshman Class. These parts were well sustained; Miss Kirk especially, by the absolute simplicity and frankness of her manner, won the attention and applause of balcony and stalls. The parts of Sir Toby and Sir Andrew were admirably taken by Professors Stephens and Geoghegan. Professor Stephens, in this his first appearance on the Fredericton boards, proved that he is possessed of considerable histrionic ability, and Professor Geoghegan is too well known in college and city dramatic circles, to need any special praise on this occasion. Miss Lillian Corbett carried

out in a charming manner the difficult part of Maria. Mr. Jack Feeney gave a clever interpretation of Malvolio, the part usually taken by the leading man. Mr. Gregory Feeney as Feste was in many ways the star of the performance. Mr. Barnes made a great deal out of the two small parts, the sea captain and priest. H. G. Deedes as Antonio, was a very striking figure. Mr. Hebert, Mr. Balkam and Mr. Eastman as Valentine, Curio and Fabian were good in their parts. Miss Jackson, Miss Carleton and Miss Steeves adorned the stage as court ladies and Messrs. Vanwart, Binney, and Vavasour were most efficient in the discharge of their duties as court officers.

Altogether Prof. Geoghegan in particular and the Dramatic Club in general, deserve great praise for the work they have done. It is to be hoped that the U. N. B. Dramatic Club will always stand for the presentations of the classics, and that these successful reproductions of Shakespeare will tend to weaken the claims of those who every year clamour for the frothy moderns.

F. P. D.

AN APPRECIATION

THE college play is over, and the U. N. B. Dramatic Society have had the honour of presenting Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" to a Fredericton audience for the first time. According to the general verdict we may, I think, congratulate ourselves on a success, and, as stage-manager, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking those who helped to make it one.

I shall not speak of the actors; their part in the success is obvious; though I may say in passing that the enthusiasm and interest they showed in the work made the sometimes rather dreary work of rehearsals easy and pleasant, and enabled us to stage the play after less than a month's practice But there are others to whom the success of the play is no less due and whose merit may perhaps be overlooked by the general public.

The costumes were all made at home, after designs of the period, which we had chosen (the end of the 16th century) and in connection with the making of these I should like to express my thanks to Mrs. Jones who lent us her rooms for the work, besides giving us her time, her advice and much practical assistance; to Misses Everett, G. Robinson, Hatheway, Garden, Currie and several other ladies for their help in the making, and especially to Miss Aiton, to whose resourcefulness and skill we almost entirely owe the costumes of the Duke and his courtiers; to Mrs. Deedes for the designing and making of three

"TWELFTH NIGHT" GROUP, U. N. B. DRAMATIC CLUB, 1911

of the most effective dresses (those worn by Antonio, the sea captain, and the Friar); to Mrs. Stone for Sir Andrew's costume and many valuable suggestions; to Mrs. Stephens, for among other things, the ruffs—no light task considering the number of characters; to Mrs. McGibbon for Sebastian's costume; to Mrs. Deedes and Mr. R. T. Fowler for their help in "making-up" on the nights of the performance and to Miss Otty, whose artistic skill transformed a very ordinary wooden bench into an imposing marble seat.

I must thank Professor Day for the stage management of the scenes between Viola and the Duke, and Mr. J. Feeney for the management of the scene of the mock duel and last but not least, Mr. R. M. Smith who proved himself that *rara avis*, a thoroughly reliable prompter. All the business arrangements, stage settings, properties and the thousand and one things that "are nobody's business' were in the capable and experienced hands of our president, Mr. H. G. Deedes, to whom the greatest credit for this arduous part of the performance is due.

H. Geoghegan.

THE DRAMATIC SOCIETY DRIVE

WHAT in all probability will become established as a precedent was the drive given by the Dramatic Society on the evening of Friday March 3rd. Under the chaperonage of Capt. and Mrs. Deedes a party composed of the members of the Dramatic Society, and the actors and actresses connected with "Twelfth Night," together with a number of invited guests set out right merrily for Oromocto. There was a "biting and an eager air," but everyone easily survived this and arrived at their destination in high spirits. Dancing was in order, and everyone, especially in the earlier part of the evening enjoyed this amusement very much. The music was good and much pleasure was given by those who so willingly contributed their services. At midnight a supper was served, and afterwards dancing was once more engaged in, while others not so disposed indulged in cards and conversation. At a seasonable hour a start was made for the Celestial City, and the song which was among those rendered on the return trip—"We Won't Get Home Until Morning" very neatly expresses this feature of the drive. Everyone had a good time and voted this entertainment of the Dramatic Club one of the events of the year.

M. G. O. '11

Personal

DR. H. S. Bridges '69 of St. John recently returned from a three months tour of some American cities where he inspected the schools. While in Washington he spoke at a Mason's Banquet at which President Taft was one of the speakers.

Premier Hazen '79 and Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer '77 spoke at a banquet of the Quebec Fish and Game Protection Association in Montreal on Feb. 9th.

Dr. Walter G. Steeves '73 of Liverpool is the author of a recent book on the Baconian Theory.

Dr. W. W. White '82 of St. John has been nominated for a fellowship at McGill University.

Dr. Kierstead '98 addressed the St. John Y. M. C. A. on February 17th.

Dr. S. F. Wilson '76 of St. John has been appointed a fellow of McGill University.

Prof. Day lectured before the Women's Canadian Club of St. John on Mar. 11th on the Evolution of the English Novel.

F. R. Taylor '96 of St. John was in the city recently.

C. H. Allen formerly of '01 is in the legal department of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg.

W. Fradshaw '02 is pursuing a course in medicine at the University of Chicago.

G. P. O. Fenwick '02 and J. S. Mavor formerly of '09 received their degrees of L. L. B. at the Convocation of Dalhousie University.

W. G Pugsley '04 was married on March 9th to Miss Marion Ross of Montreal.

George Massey '05 won an important prize, the Tuckett Tankard, at a big curling bonspiel held recently in Edmonton.

Miss Henrietta Ruel, who recently graduated from Newport Hospital, has entered on her duties after spending a few weeks at her home in Fredericton.

Dr. John Allingham '06 is practising at Westfield.

Spencer Everett '06 left recently for Vancouver, after spending some time at his home in the city.

Miss Jessie Weyman '07 is on the teaching staff at Campbellton.

Kenneth Dunphy '07 returned to Calgary after a few weeks' vacation at his home in Fredericton.

F. W. C. Wetmore '08 was in the city lately.

Carl Brown, formerly of '08, left recently for Calgary, where he will be employed with the Alberta Construction Company.

L. L. Theriault '09 who was in the city a short time ago, is now in Bathurst preparing plans for a concrete dam on the Tetagouche River to be erected by the Bathurst Flectric Light and Power Co.

Miss Alberta M. Roach an M. A. of Radcliffe '10 is now teaching in a ladies' college in Texas.

J. Bacon Dickson, formerly of '12 has completed his first year in law at Dalhousie and will spend the summer in Fredericton.

Miss Della Currie of Vancouver, formerly of '12 has quite recovered from her recent illness and has spent the last month in Washington State.

Major F. P Day and Lieut. D. H. VanWart '14 will take a two weeks' course at the Cavalry School at St. John's, Quebec.

Rev. C. T. Clark '09 was in the city recently.

Miss Grace Fleming '09 of St. John spent College Week in the city

'10

The following members of 1910 were in the city for College Week:—R. E. Armstrong, G. P. Burchill, G. F. Baird, A J. Brooks, J. T. Gibson, F. H. Tingley, and G. H. Patterson.

J. W. Estey is winning debating honors in Montreal. He recently led a successful debate for the Y. M. C. A. against McGill.

Roy Loggie is engaged with the Algoma Central Railroad at Missanobie, Ont.

Miss Amy Sharpe is principal of the school in Blackville N. B.

Miss Elsie Vanwart is teaching in Vancouver.

Miss Hazel Stothart is teaching at Chatham.

M. A. Sherwood formerly of '11 was in the city recently.

FORESTRY PERSONALS

Mr. P. Z Caverhill '10 has been detailed by the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, to organize an effective fire-patrol of some of the western railroads. The lines are the Hudson Bay, C. P. R. west from Winnipeg, G. T. P. from Edmonton, Alberta Central west from Red Deer and any other lines built north and west into timbered country. He left about February 27th for Prince Albert and Edmonton. It is a big proposition, but it is needless to say Caverhill will bring to it his accustomed energy and will win out in the undertaking.

Four of the Forestry men here have already received their appointments from the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, for the summer and will soon receive details for reporting for work. They are Kinghorn, Prince, Randolph and H. B. Murray and there are more to follow. Kinghorn takes a permanent position and the others temporary positions for the summer only.

John W. Curry is working in several feet of snow for the Riordan Paper Co., in Quebec, his work lasting until April or later. His boss, Mr. Lyford, is looking towards the same kind of work with the McClaren Lumber Co, in which case the present crew of cruisers will be continued. Otherwise Curry will seek a position with the Forestry Branch, where several chiefs of parties are needed for the work this summer.

Percy Burchill '10 visited friends here at the time of the 'Con.' He has spent a greater part of the winter in the woods and likes the profession.

Jack Connelly is scaling for his father, Robert Connelly and contemplates returning next year to complete the Forestry course.

(Continued on page 248)

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On account of matters requiring his attention in the West Mr. Knechtel was forced at the last moment to abandon his eastern lecturing tour much to the regret of many students and citizens of the town who were anxious to hear his lecture on German Forestry.

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When I see a youth with his pants turned up
And his beautiful socks on view,
And over one eye perched a little round hat
With a ribbon of mauve and blue
And the fourteen rings and the seven pins
That he got at his dear "prep" school,
Why, it strikes a chord, and I say, "Oh Lord!
Was I ever that big a fool." —Ex

Why was Miss L Corbett continually asking when the basketball team was expected home?

(Continued on page 250)

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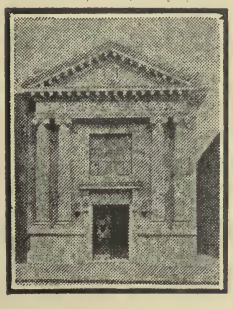

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French Prof. (on the earnest enquiry of Miss Fox '11)—O there are lots of ways of saying "dearest!"

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Prof. (as a bit of folded paper comes flying in under the floor during Senior lecture)—That isn't a notice from the Black Hand Society; it is only a freshman theme.

Heard going up to Mock Trial—Freshman struggling up the "Path" behind his companions—Hold on there fellows and help me look. I've lost a filling out of my front tooth.

On the drive—Senior—This is Arthur Andrew's coat.

Helen Van (excitedly)—I thought it had a familiar look!

(Continued on page 252)

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Say, Fan, do you like cheese cakes?

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St. Andrew's Scholarship. The St. Andrew's Society of Fredericton founded a Scholarship in the year 1861 by giving to the University the sum of One Thousand Dollars of which the yearly interest is to be paid to the scholar elected. The Scholarship is now awarded annually and open to students taking any University Course leading to a degree. Only those are eligible who are of Scottish descent. The holder of the Scholarship must be qualified for Matriculation. A scholar will be elected in 1911.

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Thorough and complete Courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering and Forestry are open to properly qualified students.

Full information is given in the University Calendar, copies of which may be had from the undersigned.

HAVELOCK CUY, M. A., Registrar

Fredericton, New Brunswick, N. B.